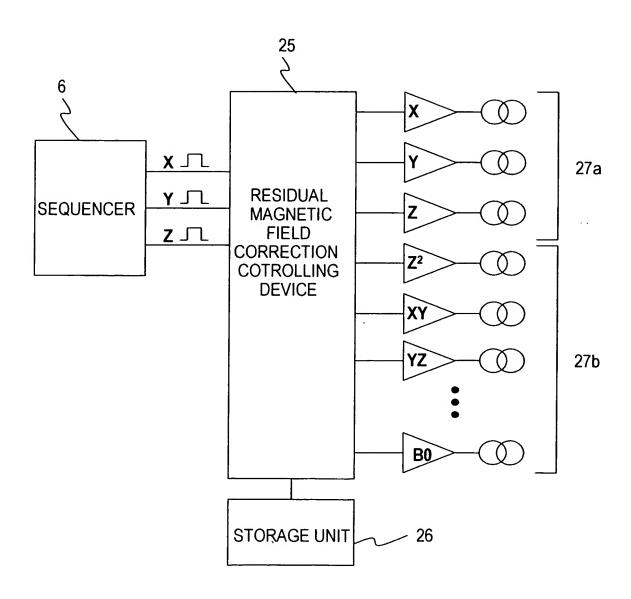
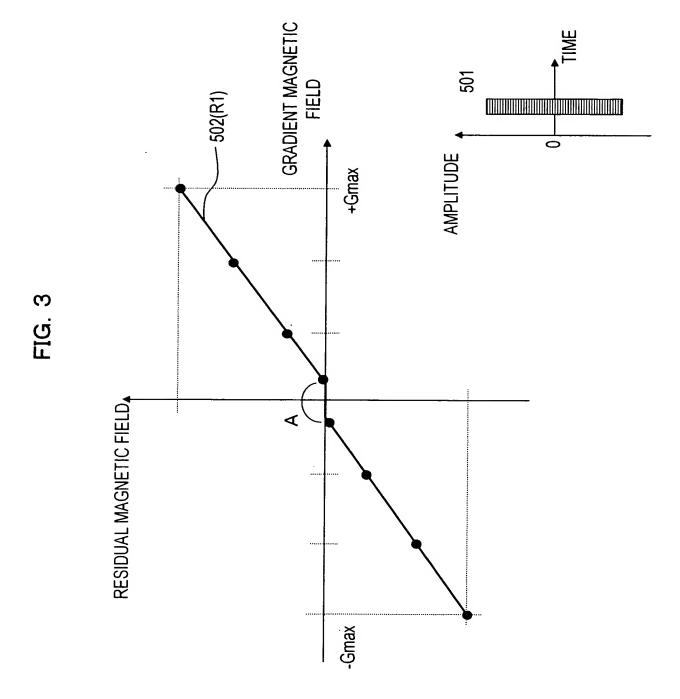
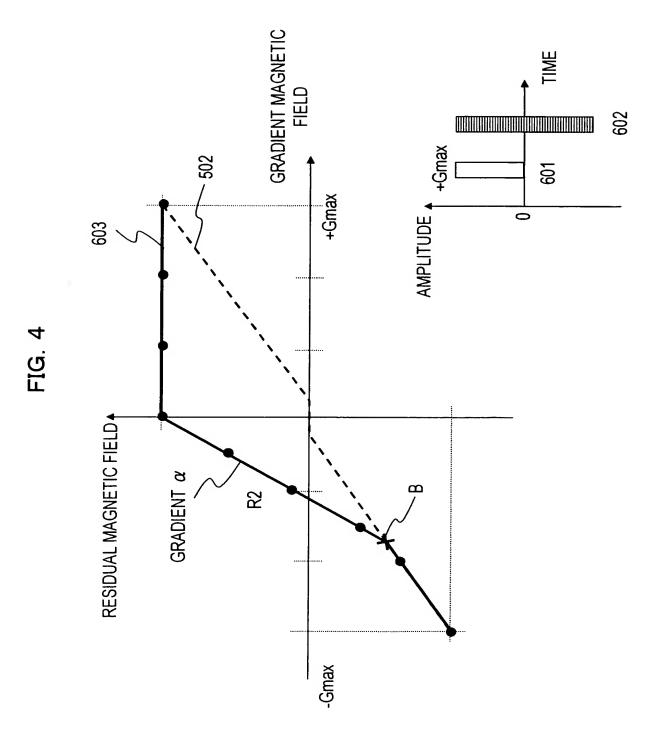


FIG. 2







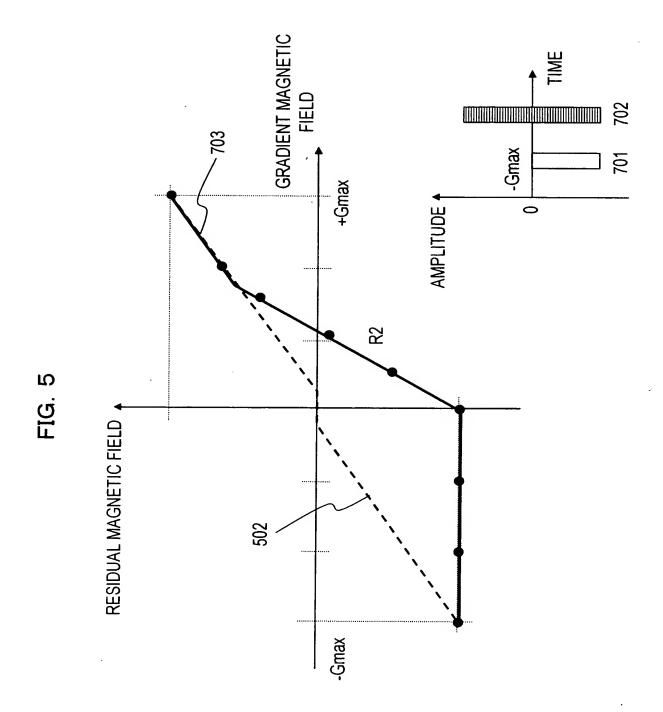


FIG. 6a

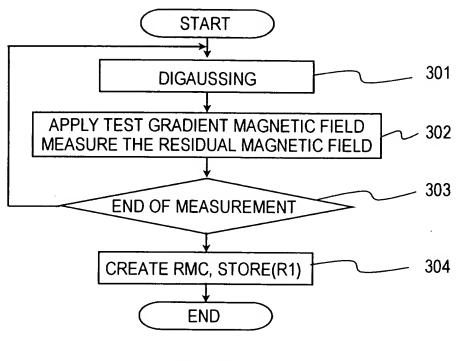
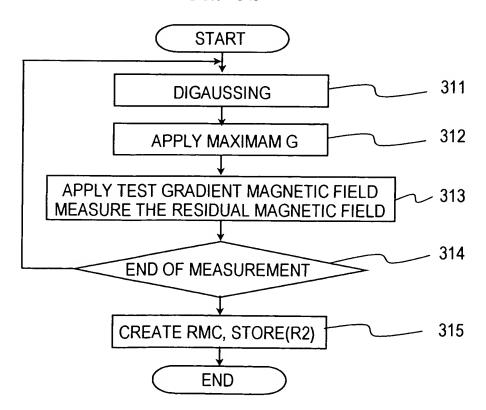
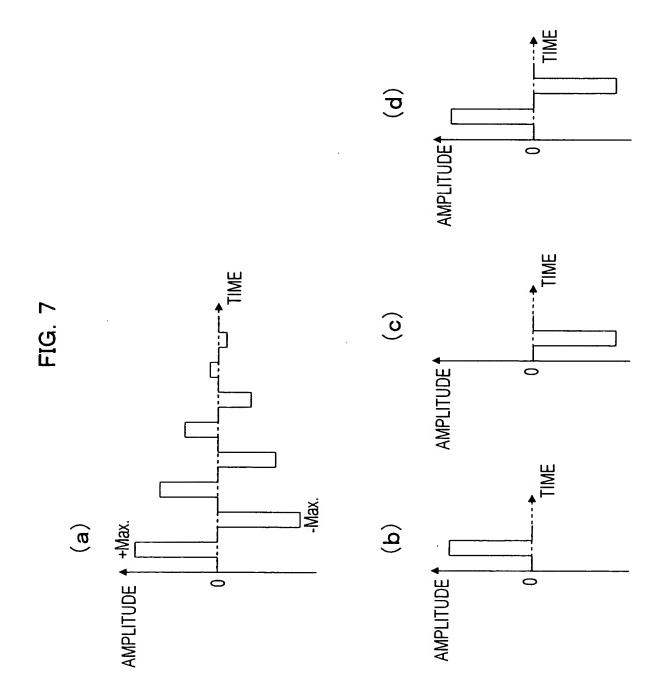


FIG. 6b





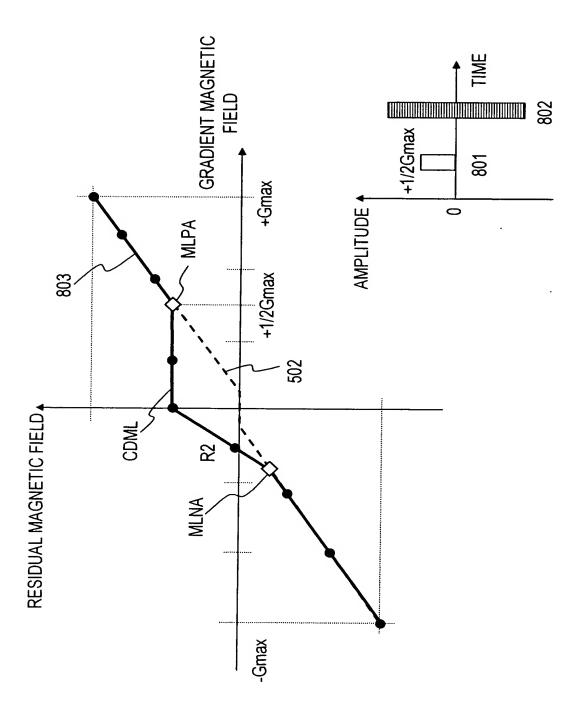


FIG. 8

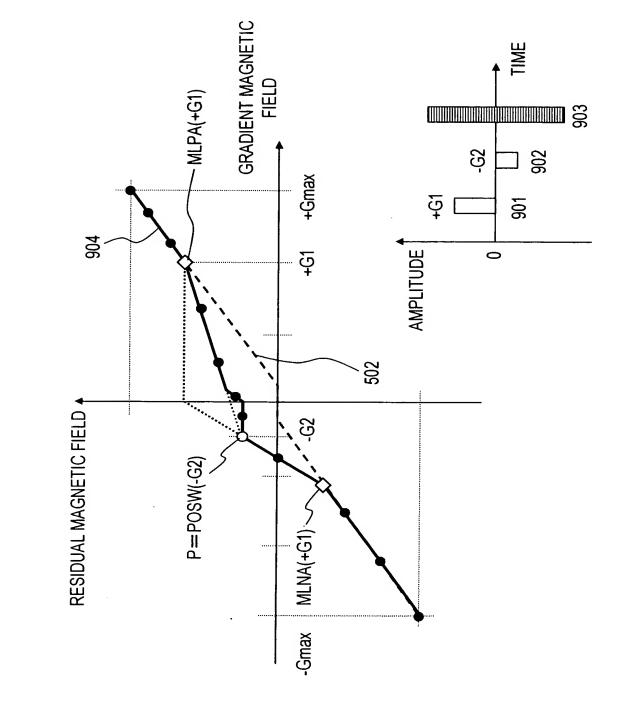


FIG. 9

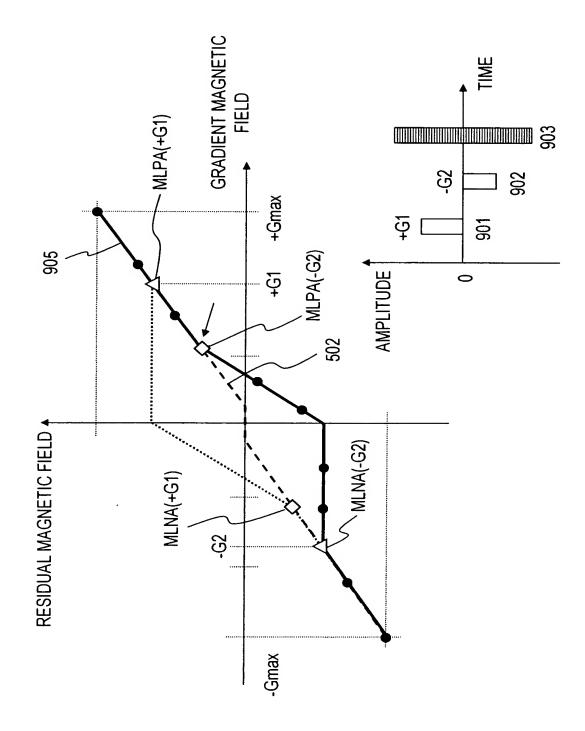


FIG. 10

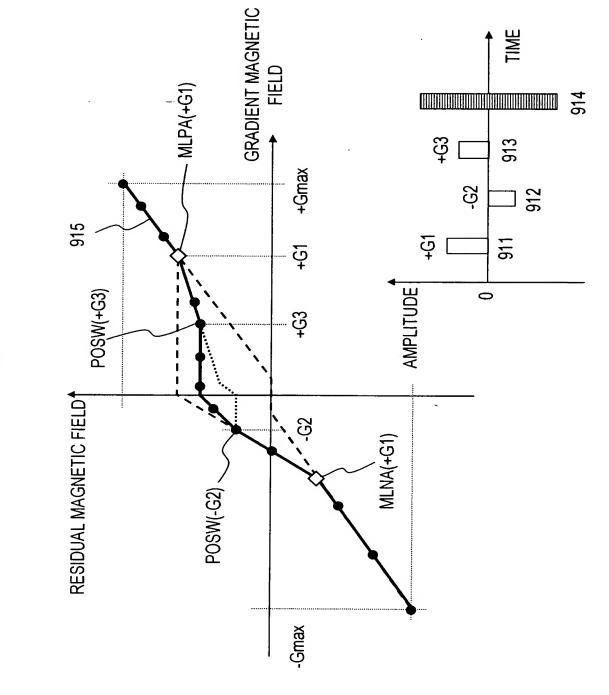
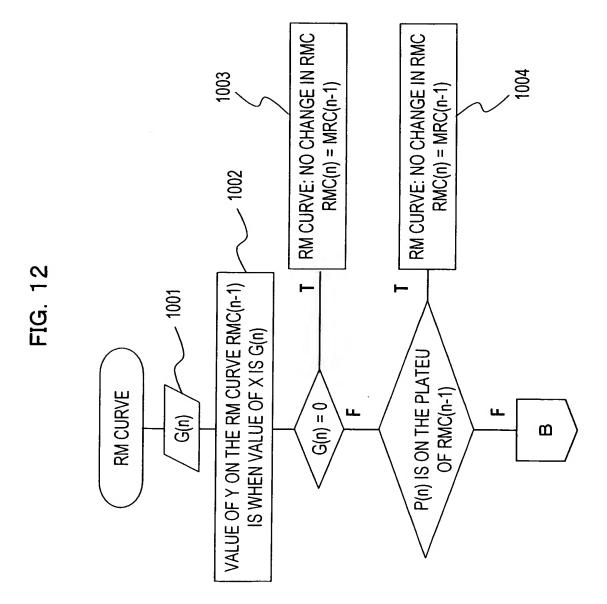


FIG. 11



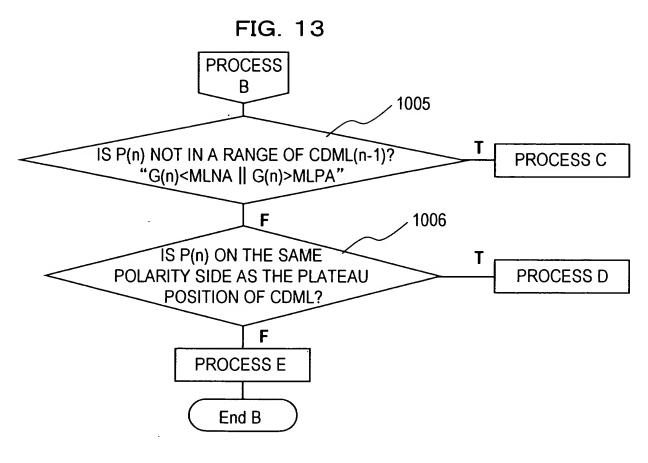
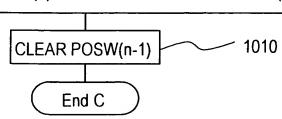


FIG. 14

(PROCESS C)

- (i) ON THE SAME POLARITY SIDE AS P(n), DRAW A PLATEAU TOWARD THE Y-AXIS AND PARALLEL TO THE X-AXIS(1007)
- (ii) ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE PLATEU FROM WHERE THE PLATEU CROSSES THE Y-AXIS, DRAW A STRAIGHT LINE WITH GRADIENT  $\alpha$  UNTIL IT MEETS R1, AND SET IT AS A NEW CDML COMBINING WITH THE STRAIGHT LINE DRAWN IN (1007). (1008)
- (iii) COMBINE THE NEW CDML(n) WITH R1 AND SET IT AS RMC(n) (1009)



## FIG. 15

PROCESS D

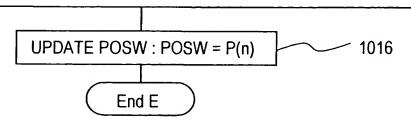
- (i) ON THE SAME POLARITY SIDE AS P(n), DRAW A PLATEAU TOWARD THE Y-AXIS AND PARALLEL TO THE X-AXIS (1011)
- (ii) CONNECT A POINT WHERE THE PLATEAU MEETS THE Y-AXIS AND POSW(n-1), AND SET IT AS RMC(n) INCLUDING THE CONNECTED LINE (1012)

End D

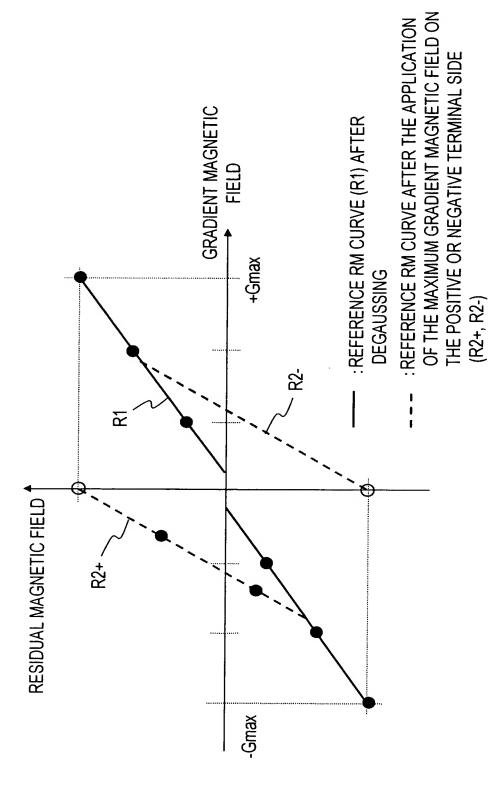
## FIG. 16

(PROCESS E

- (i) SET A STRAIGHT LINE CONNECTING THE HIGHEST POINT OF THE ABSOLUTE VALUE TOWARD THE X-AXIS ON THE CDML(n-1) PLATEAU SIDE AND P(n) AS L (1013)
- (ii) ON THE SAME POLARITY SIDE AS P(n), DRAW A PLATEAU TOWARD THE Y-AXIS AND PARALLEL TO X-AXIS (1014)
- DRAW AN RM CURVE FROM THE POINT WHERE THE PLATEAU MEETS (iii) THE Y-AXIS UNTIL IT MEETS THE STRAIGHT LINE L WITH GRADIENT  $\alpha$ , THEN DRAW THE RM CURVE ALONG WITH STRAIGHT LINE UNTIL IT REACHES R1, AND SET IT AS RMC(n) (1015)

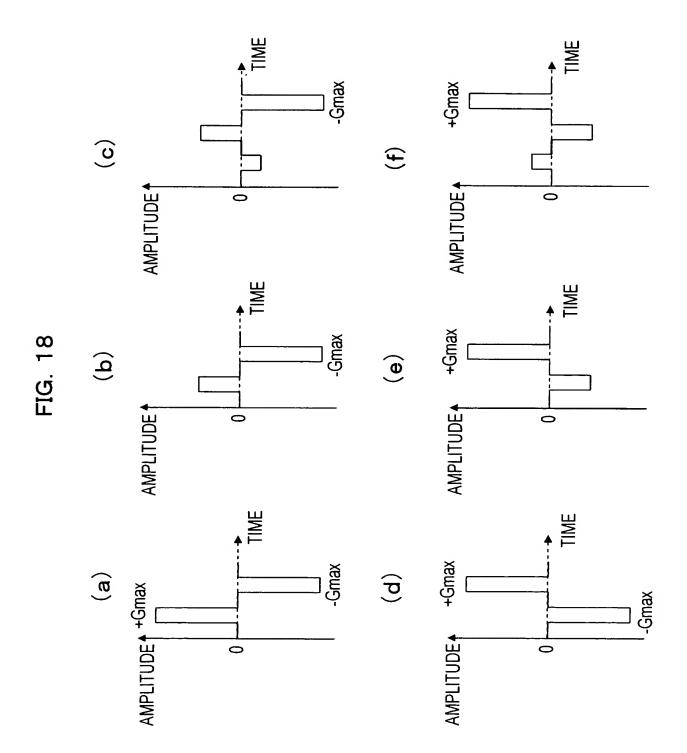






: MEASUREMENT POINT

:INTERCEPT



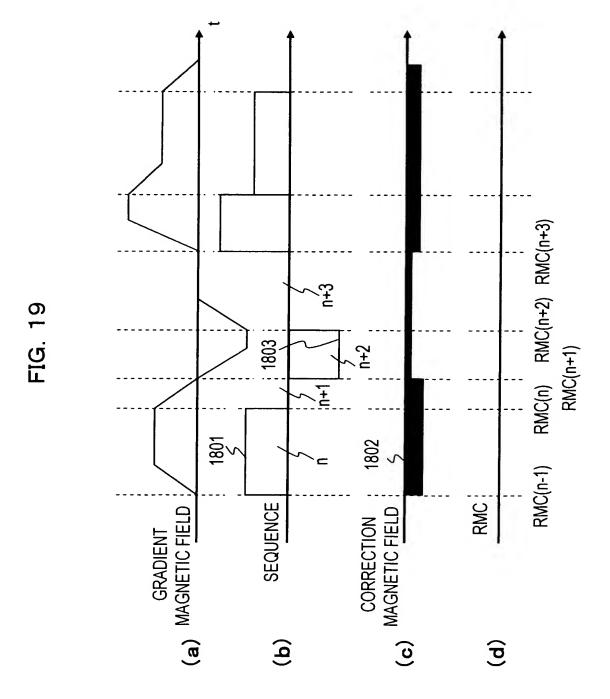


FIG. 20

